

THE ESTANCIA NEWS.

VOLUME V.

ESTANCIA, TORRANCE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1909

NUMBER 49.

WERE NOT READY FOR INJUNCTION

Plaintiff Asks Continuance but is Denied. Given Ten Days to File Brief

Last Thursday was the date set by Judge McFie of the First Judicial District Court for the hearing in the Injunction proceedings, enjoining the county commissioners from the building of the court house at Estancia, the county seat, but when the case was called the attorneys for the plaintiff, Renahan & Davies asked for a continuance on the ground that they were not ready for the hearing. The commissioners and Estancia were represented by District Attorney E. C. Abbott, Hon. E. A. Mann, Easley & Easley and F. H. Ayers, who resisted the motion for continuance. The court overruled the motion and took up the case, granting the plaintiff ten days in which to file a brief in answer to the argument of the defendants. Judge Mann made a splendid argument, supporting each and every point by decisions in similar cases, showing that Estancia is the legally constituted county seat. Affidavits were filed to disprove the statement in the complaint that the county records were removed from Progreso, the affidavits showing that there never had been any records at any place by that name. The ten days will expire on the 26th, and the court's decision may be expected some time next week. It is evident that the whole procedure is merely to gain time.

The Critical Public.

"The man who gets angry about what a newspaper prints of himself should return thanks a dozen times each day for what a newspaper knows of him and suppresses. Any fool can find things to print in a newspaper, but it takes a wise newspaper man to find things to keep out."

All of which is very true, remarks an exchange. It is generally supposed that newspapers print everything they can find out that is anywhere near fit to print, but that is a mistaken idea. The average country newspaper refrains from publishing many things that might pass as news because it would reflect on the character or reputation of some individual, and indirectly on his family and the town.

And this reminds us, and we presume other newspapers have noticed it, that if anything happens to get into the paper that does not please some subscriber—and we have known of such cases where the offended person has not and never had been a subscriber—it does not take long for the person to let the editor know all about it. On the other hand, a newspaper may say all kinds of good things about this same person, and throw bouquets promiscuously at others, yet not once in a hundred times will the compliment be noticed or the editor.

This goes to show what people take too much as a matter of course. A newspaper is expected to speak well of everybody, boom the town, and do a lot of hard work for "the good of the cause," for it costs nothing to run a newspaper—so too many seem to think. It is fortunate that most publishers are public spirited citizens. They do much without hope of reward on earth, content if they see good accomplished through their efforts.—Western Publisher.

Commercial Club.

President Stubblefield of the Commercial Club has called a special meeting for next Monday night at the Library room of the Methodist Church, at which time arrangements will be made for the sending of an exhibit to the territorial fair at Albuquerque. All interested are urged to be present.

Lots of Beans

James L. Fleming, who lives two miles south and four miles west of Estancia, was in town Tuesday, looking into the bean market. He claims that his crop is as good if not better than last year, and that three or four of his neighbors in that vicinity will have plenty to load a car. The frost of the last week was just sufficient to mature the beans without injury. There will be a large number of car loads of beans to ship out of the valley this year, which with the potato crop will bring our farmers good returns, in spite of the tales of starvation and destitution, so loudly proclaimed by some of the territorial dailies.

Lumber Yard.

Eugenio Romero was here from Estancia last Wednesday. While here he made arrangements for opening a lumber yard in this city next month. The yard will be near the New Mexico Central round house and Thomas Delgado will be the manager. Work on the sheds will be commenced the first of next month and it is expected that the new yard will be ready for business by the middle of October.

Mr. Romero has a large amount of lumber on hand at his mills in the mountains and in his yards at Estancia so that lumber can be promptly supplied.—Santa Fe Eagle.

Making A City Attractive.

A distinguished landscape artist was asked recently: "What is the most important thing to be considered in planning and improving our cities—health, utility or beauty?" He replied that he might as well be asked which is the more essential blade of a pair of scissors.

Few people, we imagine, would agree with him in putting all three on a parity. Most people would be disposed to insist that the maintenance of sanitary conditions is of first importance. But undoubtedly there is a fast growing appreciation of the need of making cities both convenient and beautiful. The proof of the statement is abundant. It is a fact that nearly every town of any consequence in the country has an organization devoted to the work of beautifying. There is corroborative testimony in the fact that public interest in this matter has caused a literature which could not be stored in several five-foot book shelves.

We seem to be awakening to the fact that we live in the midst of more or less filth and ugliness, and the wider we open our eyes the more we shall be moved to clean up and beautify. But rapidly as dwellers are waking up, they still greatly lack a full appreciation of the need even of sanitary improvements. Until we do cultivate a robust desire to keep clean we are not apt to devote much time to making ourselves beautiful. We are going to do both; but the process is likely to refute the dictum of this landscape engineer.—Ex.

FARMERS BUYING POTATO SACKS

One Merchant Sells 3,250 Sacks in a Single Day, enough to Fill Ten Cars

If anyone needs further proof that our people are not destitute and suffering the pangs of starvation, here is further proof for them. On Monday of this week, L. A. Bond sold to potato growers 3,250 sacks, each capable of holding on the average 120 pounds or two bushels of potatoes. Farmers don't buy empty sacks unless they are sure of having something to put into them. This number of sacks means that these farmers are sure of having 6,500 bushels of potatoes to put into the bags, or in western terms 390,000 pounds. The average car load is about 40,000, so that this represents almost ten car loads of spuds. These sacks were purchased by three farmers, and as one of them said, "I'll need more, before I am through, but this is enough to start with."

According to the Albuquerque Journal, the wholesalers of that city ship in from Texas, California and Kansas, between 118,000 and 200,000 thousand pounds of potatoes each week. This means about 250 cars of spuds each year are necessary to supply the trade of that one city. Since the Estancia Valley has proven that potatoes can be grown successfully and of superior quality here, the people of the Rio Grande Valley are awakening to the fact that they may learn something to their advantage by experimenting a little bit along this line. But they haven't yet raised the spuds, and the Estancia Valley has, and can supply them with the best of its kind.

Another beauty about the Estancia Valley potato is the fact that it is so easily kept, and well kept. Potatoes buried at harvest time are just as perfect and wholesome when opened at seeding time in the spring as when freshly harvested. This not only provides us with good seed, but allows our farmers to keep their crop until late in the spring when the market touches the top notch. The shrinkage is very light compared with the immense increase in price.

Beans Selling at 3 to 3 1-2 Cents.

Some one has started a rumor in Estancia, and among the farmers to the effect that Estancia merchants are offering only two cents per pound for native beans, which is proving detrimental to both merchants and farmers. The price at this time is three cents per pound cash, or three and one half cents in trade. Farmers will find the best market here.

M. E. Church Notes.

T. M. Russell, principal of the schools, will deliver an address at the M. E. Church Sunday night. All are invited to come out and hear him.

The pastor will leave this week for El Paso to attend the Conference.

Two new teachers have lately been added to the Sunday school. Miss Carrie Sanders in the primary department and Mrs. J. W. Collier the young peoples class. This is a great help to the school and we look for a rapid growth in both classes.

Mrs. Popejoy Draws Handbag.

The beautiful Alligator handbag offered as a premium by the Estancia Drug Company was drawn by Mrs. M. E. Popejoy, who held the lucky number, 146. Mrs. Popejoy was in town Wednesday of this week and claimed the prize. Later she disposed of it to Mrs. Minnie Brumback for a neat consideration.

B. Y. P. U. Program.

Subject—"The Land of Buddha."
Leader—Jessye Jackson.
Song Service.
Prayer.
Bible Reading by Leader.
Prayer.
Paper on India—Miss Minnie Laws.
Paper on Japan—Mrs. Fred Tuttle.
Business.
Song and Benediction.

Valley View.

Tom Brantly went to Estancia Saturday.

Messrs Curle and Bay had business in Cedarvale Monday.

J. W. Bryant returned home Friday from the western part of the territory.

W. J. Frederick and L. Wheeler went to the county seat Wednesday on a business mission.

Quite a bunch of Valley Viewites were shopping in Estancia, the queen city of the valley, Saturday.

The feed crop is turning out better than was anticipated. Wheeler Bros. are cutting some forty acres and J. M. Wiggins and son, fifty acres and Wm. Bryant forty acres. These crops will make three fourths of a ton per acre, hence will make enough hay to run them to say nothing of the bean and spud crops yet to hear from. Many other people have just begun cutting their crops.

Methodist Conference

The New Mexico Annual Mission of the M. E. Church will meet at El Paso, September 30th, closing October 3rd. This will be by far the largest conference in the history of the Mission. During the past year there has been an increase of five pastors in the New Mexican Mission in the English work. The Spanish Mission conference of the M. E. Church will meet at the same time at El Paso. While it is not generally known and will be a surprise to many, the M. E. Church has about thirty Spanish pastors in the Territory at work and also is maintaining a mission industrial school and college for the Spanish speaking people. This school is the Harwood home, and is located at Albuquerque. Bishop Quayle, the orator of the Methodist church, will preside at both conferences at El Paso.

Quarterly Conference Tonight.

Rev. Samuel Blair, D. D., superintendent of the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Mexico, has notified Rev. A. M. Steele, pastor of the local M. E. Church that he will be in Estancia this evening to conduct the fourth Quarterly Conference. The annual conference will convene in El Paso next week, and the year's work is to be closed at that time.

SUMMER CULTURE FOR FALL WHEAT

Preparing the Soil and Seeding Discussed by W. H. Campbell

In the August number we put considerable stress in our article on Soil Culture No. 5 upon the recognition of the fact that much attention must be given to the necessary condition of the soil. We wish to repeat that while it is important to understand the necessary mechanical work, you must have clearly fixed in your mind the fact that the plants grow prolifically under certain soil conditions. When these ideal conditions do not attain, then the plant is sure to suffer during any short dry period.

We have in numerous previous articles frequently referred to the fact that to attain the most rapid growth of the plant the soil must be sufficiently fine and firm where the roots are to grow to reduce the air to its minimum, and to increase the water holding capacity of the soil to its maximum. For the benefit of those who have not read our previous article let us call your attention to the fence post which stands in the field in a section of country where the rainfall is ample. The portion of the post above the ground where air is abundant, with but little moisture, there is rarely any decomposition, whatever. The lower portion of the post where moisture is abundant, with practically no air, there is no decomposition, but just below the surface of the soil where moisture and air mingle in just the proper quantity, the post soon rots. This same rotting, or nitrification is one of the chemical actions absolutely necessary in developing nitrates and other plant elements in the soil. If there are open spaces in the soil where a volume of air is carried, nitrification rarely takes place.

One of the reasons that a crop is much better during a season of abundant rain is that the heavy rain dissolves and settles the soil quite firm, thus obtaining that ideal condition, which brings about the mingling of the properties of air and water much nearer ideal proportions. Another advantage of the frequent rains is to prevent the forming of a crust. The crust is formed during the hot dry period, because of the upward movement of the moisture by capillary attraction, the moisture carrying to the surface the chemicals of the soil, alkalies, magnesia, and salts, in soluble or dissolved condition. As the vapor or steam leaves the surface these chemicals then in solution become dry and solid, filling the pores in the soil, and thereby shutting out the air. When heavy rain comes these chemicals are again dissolved and carried down into the soil by percolation or the downward movement of the water, again permitting the circulation of the air into the soil in proper proportions. So it is not alone the question of water, but a question of air and water both, combined in just ideal form.

While these suggestions may seem to some like repetition, they point to that all important basic principle. The time of seeding as well as the quantity of seed is a question that can be very freely discussed, many serious mistakes are made in both. Fields that have been thoroughly and carefully summer tilled as we have endeavored to outline in previous numbers should be seeded, as a rule, if winter wheat and the Turkey red variety, with 25 to 30 pounds. The more ideal the condition, the nearer you should get to 25 pounds. The quantity should also be governed somewhat by the time of year the seeding is done. In Canada, where the seasons are much shorter, especially Alberta, this seeding should be done in August, in most localities not later than the 1st to the 15th, but in Montana, the latter part of August. In Nebraska, northern Colorado, southern Wyoming, the very early part of September. In Kansas and northern Oklahoma about the 15th of September. In southern Oklahoma and central northern Texas about the last of September. These dates will accord with the average seasons, and with ideal conditions of well summer tilled fields the minimum quantity of seed should be used. If the condition of the soil is not perfect, more seed should be used, and as the season progresses in lateness, more seed should also be sown. Plumpness of the grain should be considered.

In depositing seed in the ground it is very desirable that there should be about two inches of loose soil mulch over the surface, then the firm soil should really be firm, and the seed deposited about half an inch to an inch into this solid soil.

The common disk drill or hoe drill should never be used in ground thus fitted. The closed heel shoe drill that makes a V-shaped crevice in the soil and dropping the kernels in at the bottom of the so-called double disk drill; a drill that is constructed with two straight cutters, with the two front edges coming together at the point of contact with the soil, and a device to drop the seed at the bottom of the narrow crevice thus made is most desirable. The tendency of the two varieties of drills last mentioned is to pack or firm the soil in the vicinity where the seed is deposited. This is a desirable condition.

Now a word further upon these special drills. If a disk or hoe drill, or most any device is used and a heavy rain should soon follow, which would result in dissolving and settling the soil firmly around the grains, there doubtless could be little difference in the result as against the shoe or double disk drill, under these conditions. But the usual condition at this season of the year is one of little or no rain, therefore the importance of depositing the seed under such ideal conditions as will promote immediate germination. Also a condition that will be favorable to the rapid development of roots and rootlets. These two points are very vital and are obtained in the most ideal condition with the shoe or double disk drill if the soil has first been put in proper condition. The latter drill is preferable, because of its lightness of draft. Our own experience between the Monitor double disk drill and the closed heel shoe drill, is that the same team will pull the double disk drill twelve feet wide as easily as the shoe drill eight feet wide. This, certainly means much to the average farmer.

Just a word upon the question of stooling may bring out some ideas more clearly than we have conveyed in the previous part of this article. The cause of stooling is not usually well understood. One of the reasons is the development of an abundance of nitrates and various elements necessary for the growth of the plant because of the ideal physical condition. A second one is a very fine, firm condition of the soil.

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